THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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JULY CIRCULATION.

53,977

State of Nebrasks, County of Douglas, sa.:

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of July, 1915, was
13,977. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager, Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 3d day of August, 1918. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Thought for the Day

When e'er a noble deed is wrought When e'er is spoke a noble thought Our hearts in glad surprise To higher levels rise. -Longfellow.

Yes, but how much is it going to cut off our coal bills here in Omaha?

Texas is geographically the biggest of all our states, but it is not yet the whole union.

With a federal judgeship vacant in Nebraska, the pie counter pressure is renewed. Stand back, and don't crowd!

As residuary legatee by purchase of that military balloon, an Omaha aero club ought to find it easy now to inflate a membership list.

Agitation has been started to keep the San Francisco exposition open another year. Profit by Omaha's experience, and don't do it.

The newest German timetable reads, "Peace is certain in October." We all hope so, and we hope it means this next coming October.

It seems a shame to take the money from the poor of Europe, but what else can be done when they insist on pushing it over the counter?

No car famine alarms going up this season. it will not be bunched so as to cause transportation congestion.

Despite wet weather, Nebraska has its promised record-breaking wheat crop. Merchants and manufacturers with goods to sell to farmers with money to buy will take notice.

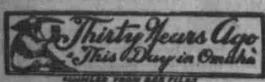
Where the Epworth league managers at Lincoln seem to have fallen down is in not advertising those pink tights in advance, and thus reaping the full benefit at the box office.

Strictly speaking the adverse report of Lieutenant Colonel Deakyne on Missouri river improvement is not unanimously condemned by parties concerned. In adjacent railroad circles the report will be halled as the most sensible outgiving of an official typewriter.

No one will dispute that Twenty-fourth street ought to be as wide as any thoroughfare in the city. Undoubtedly, it is one of the narrowest and crookedest streets on our municipal map. So the problem resolves itself again into the old question, "What are we going to do about it?"

A Spanish prince has filed a petition in bankruptcy in New York, acknowledging liabilities of \$36,545.93 and assets of \$887.28, the last two figures representing his available cash. The inventory averages up to the royal touch, but is hopelessly outclassed by the reach of native bankruptcy princes.

Omaha's High school principal was lured away from us by Louisville, and to fill his place we take Oklahoma's High school principal. That is the way in this competitive game. Fortunately, however, we have so far escaped having any other city tempt our matchless municipal water works manager away from us.



The stone cutters employed by Drexet & Maul have also gone out on a strike following the stoppage of work on the B. & M. building.

Jeff D. Jones, a former Bee employe, is passing around the Havanas on account of a new boy at the paternal residence.

Excuration for the Exchange building at the Bouth Omaha stock yards is being pushed forward rapidly. The building will be of brick, three stories high, with ment and Manuard roof, 64x160 feet. The lower fluors will be used for offices and banking room, with the upper floors will be used as a hotel.

Charlie Lane, the popular agent of the Union Pa-elfie at Rius Springs, is here on his way to Mocklar, sheridan county, where he has a ranch and a fine lot

F. H. Korsters, who has been ill for some time, left for Idaho Springs and Mantton. C. W. Lyman and family of Salt Lake City are at

W. J. Council left for two works' absence in the during which Judge Lake will attend to the General Cowle is back from Spirit Lake, where his family will remain a while longer.

War in the Wheat Pit.

At least a skirmish in the wheat pit, being fought by the bulls and the bears, has to do with the war in Europe. Cancellation of orders placed by the Allies for a considerable quantity of wheat is giving rise to much speculation as to the reason for the action. It is admitted that, even should the war be terminated immediately, Europe will still have to eat, and that it must buy largely of this country if it wants wheat. New sources of supply will not fuly account for the move, either, for the road to Russia is not yet open, nor do present conditions indicate it soon will be. Russia's crop is ostimated at 40 per cent over last season's yield, and that of the United Kingdom is placed at 7 per cent increase, and Italy's at 12 per cent. but these countries together produce but litle more than half as much wheat as does the United States. It is not possible, even with their increased production, that they can provide for their domestic needs, let alone care for the armies in the field. The Argentinian surplus was long ago requistioned, and the little available from Australia and New Zealand will not cut much figure in the general situation. Shrewd traders incline to the belief that the move of the Allies is on behalf of the bears, who are interested in bringing down the price paid the farmer. The American farmer, generally, is in a commanding position here, for he is not forced to rush his grain to market.

Is Carranza "Saving His Face ?"

Carranza's action in refusing to confer as to peace terms with Villa because of the latter's violation of the rules of warfare is a block in the path of the All-American negotiations, and some little effort may be required to remove it. This excuse is a rather flimsy one, coming from a man who excused the assassination of Renton and others, and who has long been well aware of the character of his late general. In the end it will be rather an awkward proceeding for Carranza to entirely free himself from responsibility for Villa's many deeds of violence, most of them committed while avowedly a follower and supporter of the "first chief," who did little or nothing to check the career of his lawless supporter. It may be that Carranza is trying to "save his face," a practice in which the Mexican politician is quite as adept as the Chinese, and that he will yet be found amenable to the appeal that is to be made to the Mexican people. Pressure from the outside will steadily increase, and, while only moral suasion is to be used for the present, the expediency of joining in a settlement that will have the support of all factions may yet appeal even to the peculiar patriotism of Carranza.

The City Planning Commission.

The municipal authorities are about to inaugurate the city planning commission for Omaha provided for by act of the last legislature. Fortunately, positions on the commission do not carry with them any salaries or other perquisites, so that it should be possible to select the members with a sole view to their special fitness to perform the duties devolving upon

The special need here is for men of broad and far-sighted vision who can see the still Greater Omaha ahead, and who will refuse to submit to shackles of greed for present personal The grain tonnage will be the biggest ever, but advantage as against community benefits. Omaha's original city plan, as we have before observed, was laid out on broad-gauge lines, far in advance of its day, and its modification and further development calls for like broad-gauge ideas. Omaha's best citizenship and best talent has never been wanting when drafted for a big job, and the mayor and council should not fall to constitute the first city planning commission out of the ablest and best equipped men in our citizenship.

On to Petrograd.

The Nova Vremya, which is the newspaper mouthpiece of the czar's government, sees Petroarad as the objective of the present German sweep. It argues with reason that no comparison may be made between the strategy of today and that of Napoleon. While the principle imvolved may be in some degree analogous, the details differ so vastly that the similarity is soon lost. And yet the purpose of the campaign, aside from its main object of crushing Russia, may only be conjectured, for the Germans have not as yet taken any of their foes into full confidence as to the intent or detail of any of their military operations. Reviewers may easily understand the possible effect of what has already been accomplished, but to undertake to determine in advance what the next move of the kaiser's military machine will be is simply to indulge in guesswork. If the present advance is directed at Petrograd, it will mean that Russia has set before it a task equal to that of France.

Deeper in the Hole.

The second fiscal year of the government under the present democratic administration closed on June 30 with a deficit in the budget of \$38,-000,000. This would be a serious problem under any sort of conditions, but it is made the more portentous by the fact that the third fiscal year of Wilson's term begins with the promise of an increased deficit. The revenue for the month of July last fell \$16,000,000 behind the receipts. No reason exists to think that this condition will soon materially improve, especially as the year begins with the largest appropriations ever made by congress for governmental expenditures. Income from import duties and internal taxes are not likely to swell, the 'war" tax can not bring in very much more money than has been derived from that source so far, and the income tax is not to be collected again until the end of the year. Unless some unseen source of revenue may be discovered, the sear of democratic administration now one month begun will be recorded in the annals of the government as the one of most prodigal expenditure and biggest deficit in our history.

The latest computation of war losses shows 5,200,000 dead and 6,478,000 men more or less shot up. So far the record fails to show that any of the men responsible for the war have received a scratch. Why the disparity? "Simpleton!" exclaimed Thomas Carlyle, writing long ago, "Their governors, instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot."

The Question of Munitions

A LMOST at the same time inst week correspondence between the United States and Great Britain and communication from Austria to the United States were made public. The Austrian communication was sent several weeks ago, but its text was not issued in translation until August 1. The Austrian communication, on the other hand, though nominally addressed to the government of the United States, is obviously intended to affect American public opinion.

In thus appealing to American public opinion the government of Austria-Hungary shows astuteness. It has wisely ignored both the objects o Germany and Austria and the methods which they have used to attain these objects, and has directed its appeal to American public opinion on a subject which appeals not to the reason but to the feelings. It has selected for its subject the export of munitions of war. Americans have been horrifled at the very magnitude of the war and have wished to avoid being drawn into it, so the Austrian government virtually says to America: If you wish to keep away from all association with this war and maintain your neutrality, prohibit the export of munitions. The Austrian government skillfully refers to the Hague conventions, to which it knows the American people are by their feelings of humanity attached, and says that those conventions would not interfere with the prohibition of the export of munitions, because, according to all authorities on international law, "the neutral government is not permitted to allow unhindered trade in contraband of war if this trade as sumes such character and proportions that the country's neutrality, is thereby impaired." The Austrian government then goes on to declare that the extent of American trade in munitions is such as to impain America's neutrality. The argument thus comes around to the point where it begins: that if America wishes to observe neutrality it should prohibit the export of munitions of war.

On a subject of this sort Americans should base their opinion, not on impulse and sentiment, but on reason and understanding. In order to reach a sound conclusion on this subject, the American citizen who wants his country to be law-abiding, just and wise, should consider three questions concerning the export of munitions:

As to the lawfulness of the citizens of a neutral

2. In it right?

3. Is it expedient?

country dealing in munitions in time of peace or was there is absolutely no question. The lawfulness of such commerce has been affirmed again and again, and by such American authorities as Jefferson, Hamilton, Seward, Bayard, Blaine, Foster, Olney and Hay. In every war belligerents have ordinarily attempted to secure for themselves whatever benefits they could Germany is not the only country which has sought to prevent its enemies from getting muitions of war, but belligerent has ever been able to show the unlaw fulness of trade in such contraband. It would weary our readers for us to quote here the decisions that have been rendered in courts and by executive officers as to the lawfulness of such commerce. It is fair to say that no practice has been more specifically and uniformly upheld by international law. It is an unneutral act for a country to allow its citizens to seli to one belligerent what that country refuses to allow Its citizens to sell to another belligerent. But this is not the case at present. Perhaps the tersest expression of the right is to be found in the words of Thomas Jefferson when he was secretary of state. He said, in 1786, in an official communication: "Our citizens have been always free to make, vend and export arms."

intry as the United States. What Austria asks of us, therefore, is not to observe law already made, but on our own initiative and by our own independent action to make a special international law for its benefit.

Mr. Hay, when secretary of state, said, in almost as

terse language: "Neutrals in their own country may

buy." And by more than one authority, including Mr.

Seward, Lincoln's secretary of state, it is pointed out

into what tangle of law and practice the prohibition

on commerce in arms would involve such a neutral

sell to belligerents whatever belligerents choose

But, though the export of arms may be lawful, the question remains whether it is right. There are ne things that the law allows which are wrong, Is this one of them? Those who hold that the making or export of arms in time of war is wrong must base their belief on the assumption that war itself is neces sarily wrong, for if it is ever right to make war it is also right to make the instruments by which war is waged. We do not believe that American citizens who celebrate with pride the Fourth of July or Memorial day will take the position that war is necessarily always wrong. If it was right to make war against the British redcoats in 1776, if it was right to make war in defense of the union in 1881, it was right to make the muskets for the continentals and the rifles for the Army of the Potomac. And if it was right to make those arms, it was right for us to buy them from others and for others to sell them to us. The only ground on which an American who remembers the history of his country with pride can believe that it is wrong to export arms is that the particular belligerent to which those arms are sold is engaged in an unholy war. This position an individual can take, but he cannot ask his country to take that position without asking his country to become unneutral. So long, therefore, as an American citizen wishes his country to remain neutral, he must hold that it is in accordance with good morals as well as in accordance with law for fellow countrymen of his to sell arms to a belligerent.

What is both lawful and right, however, may be inexpedient. Is it expedient for the United States to allow its citizens to sell arms to foreign nations at war? The United States cannot advocate in this metter a rule which cannot be universally applied. To oppose the selling of arms to other nations means to advocate the rule that no nation shall use any arms except those that it manufactures itself. This would mean that Switzerland, a little country, surrounded by great nations, would have to tax itself for the maintenance of great arms factories if it were going to defend itself against enemies; it would mean that so in the Garden of Olivets. In your infancy long as the possibility of war and the consequent necessity of defensive war exist every country have to adopt the militarism of Germany and establish for itself its Krupp works; that every country, no matter how devoted to peace it was, would have to keep armed to the teeth; it would mean specifically that the United States would have to deny itself the right to buy arms from other nations in time of war and therefore would have to prepare at once great stores of ammunition and keep those stgores of ammunition not only replenished but also renewed with every advance in the science of warfare, The very statement of this fact shows that a rule against the export of arms would be highly inex-

Twice Told Tales

An Ancient Offense.

A man in the English veteran reserves was called up recently. After a week at his new quarters he was brought up before the officer commanding for not cleaning his rifle one day. Said the officer com-'Hem, you're an old soldier re-enlisted, I see. I

suppose it has been many years since you were reprimanded? What was your last offense? Can you remember what it was?"

The old soldier, with irony on account of the re-peated assertions of his age, replied, "For not cleanto' me bow an' arrow, sir!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle Tele-Force of Association.
While the owner of the touring car dismounted,

during necessary repairs the young front wheel "Don't you get weary of the social whiri-revolving and revolving and revolving?"

"You'li get used to it," said the old wheel. "Our owner is a spinster, with nothing to do but go round, till sometimes I feel like a Daughter of the Revolution

The Bees Son

OGALALLA, Neb., Aug. 12.-To the Editor of The Bee: Let those would-be beligerents who want to help the kaiser and Gott "strafe" England, or help to Joffre Germany off the map, let them take a slant at the Mutt and Jeff pictures in the Sunday Bee, August 8, they are a good antidote for the hates. EDWIN M. SEARLE.

Reorganize American Illustrators. OMAHA, Aug. 12.-To the Editor of When Edwin H. Blashfield was in Omaha some two years ago to lecture before the Society of Fine Arts, he said, in conversation, that if anyone came to him from abroad and would wish to see American art he would point first

to our illustrators. In scanning over Omaha's art acquisitions we notice the lack of this, one of America's foremost branches of art. One should be aware that the average citizen is not necessarily deeply immersed in the study of oil paintings. The illustrators of current books and magazines have their

admirers. I am writing this as a suggestion to the "friends of art"-that they recognize the need of an auxiliary collection to their anticipated purchases. Omaha should have in its municipal collection an original of such artists as A. B. Frost. Leyendecker, Franklin Booth, Gruger, Castigne, Gibson, Fisher, Flagg, Foster, Wenzel, A. I. Keller, Maxfield Partish, Howard Pyle, Orson Lowell, Reutardahl or others. These artists have their devout admirers and rightly so. Surely a public organization could procure through the publishers specimens of the artist's works at a very nominal cost in comparison to the high prices asked for oil paintings. They would exhibit a wide range of technic and would never lose value as an asset to any collection DOANE POWELL.

Not a Religious War.

OMAHA, Aug. 13 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I do not agree with Lucien Stebbins that the European war is a religious

Austria did not impose its religion on Berbia, as this writer states. Catholic Austria declared war on Serbia. It cannot be called a Catholic war unless Austria was ordered by the pope to declare war, which is outside of his jurisdiction. Simply because the emperor of Austria is a Catholic does not make it a religious war, nor President Poincaire of France being an infidel make it an infidel war. No power in Europe has worked more for peace than the pope. If we call the present struggle a religious war it would be Protestant war and not Catholic, for Emperor William of Germany is the head of the Lutheran church, King George the head of the Angligan and the exar the head of the Russian church. Here are the heads of the three largest communions in Europe outside of the Catholic fighting each other. And only one, as head of a church, that tried to prevent and is trying to bring the war to an end is the head of the Catholic church, But it is not right to biame the Protestant churches for this war. When Emperer William declared war on the ailies, he did not do it as head of the church. but as the emperor of Germany. The same with the king and the czar. The main cause of this conflict is the struggle

A CATHOLIC.

Goodbye, Dear Goddess. OMAHA, Aug. 18.-To the Editor of The

Bee: As the Goddess of Liberty on the city hall is about to be removed, allow me to address her, figuratively speaking, and in this style: "Dear Goddess of Liberty: When

member of the city council of Omaha l did on the 10th day of June, 1891, assist in placing you on your high pedestal and from those majestic and lofty beights you have had ample opportunity to observe events and affaire during that quarter of a century. You were then a blushing maiden in the heyday of your youth, surrounded by men in which you had the utmost confidence, who installed you in a new palace, one that was completed without the breath of scandal, a living monument of economy and strict compliance to its plans and specifications. You had scarcely been installed when an attempt was made by mandamus and other proceedings against that council to force them to accept a bid of \$40,000 in place of one of \$27,000 for the furniture now in that palace, but the Goddess of Justice on the court house came to the rescue and a \$13,000 attempted steal was averted and you were spared your precious tears. However, dear, goddess, it was not your lot to remain in happiness and contentment, for you in your blissful ignorance and innocence were soon introduced to a gay world, when in 1822 you found yourself in company with men whose conduct you did not approve and whose presence was so odious to you, and for nearly five years you suffered the suffering of the meek and humble .you beheld a beterogeneous community but soon saw it turned into a community of demons, a discordant and diversified mass of people. You soon found our con stitutional provision of liberty of concience but a mockery and the "Goddens of Bigotry and Fanatiolsm" about to be installed in your place and stead. You, dear, Goddess of Liberty, for a period of five years, or nearly so, saw the people's taxes ruthlessly squandered against the earnest protest of a helpless minority, and you wept. Again you wept when, dur-ing that regime you beheld our treasury locted of thousands of dollars, the fruits and legacy of their predecess omy, and this all taking place under the eyes of the so-called Guardians of Liberty, men more boly than thou. This condition of things you beheld in daylight and in darkness, thick darkness through it came till dangerous night was o'er and the star of hope returned "Dear goddess, while you had your sor-

rows, you likewise had your joys. You braved the summer's heat and withstood the wintry blasts of twenty-four years. You lived to see the Augean stable cleaned; you lived through that much feared, predicted, yet unfilled prophecy hat the pope of Rome would seen be installed in the city hall; that alone should have atoned for your many sufferings.

"During the last fifteen years of your eventful career you have had ample time in which to dry your eyes, mandoure your wrinkled forehead and take your much deserved beauty sleeps. "And new, dear goddess, as you have been peaceably ordered to vacate your

throne, I regret your departure and shall ever look back with fond recollections to the day I assisted in placing you in that spot on the city hall, and I am more than pleased to know that you depart, as we came, in the reign of your friends,

and I assure you that had you remained during the balance of this administration. you would have had no occusion for sobbing or sighing. So, goodbye, dear lady. ED F. MOREARTY.

THE QUIET LIFE.

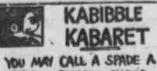
Canton (Ohio) Repositary.) I do not want to be a king
Or perentate or anything
Like that. I do not want to fight;
I want to get my sleep at night.
I would not trade my cot
For any castle they have got,
Who go forth girdled for the fray,
To burn and loot, outrage and slay,
I can go home and sit at ease
And hold my kid upon my knees
And look out at my garden plot
And be contented with my lot,
I can take in a picture show
And not be nervous when I go
Or fear some titled enemy
Will drop a lyddite bomb on me. do not want to be a king

I get no diplomatic note
Which stirs me up and gets my goat.
No murder is upon my soul.
For world dominion's not my goal.
I'm happy as a common lob,
Who's got a home, also a job.
I would not trade my state of mind
With any one of royal kind.
No blood of infants stains my hands;
I have invaded no one's lands No blood of infants stains my hands;
I have invaded no one's lands
I would not trade my old felt hat
For all the caps and helmets that
Are worn in any crazy realm
That seeks to slay and overwhelm.
Gold braids and clanking sabers punk
To me are merely useless junk.

LINES TO A SMILE.

The Caller-Your husband is wedded o his club, is he not? Mrs. Brooks-Not much. He seems to e perfectly devoted to it.-Puck.

Jones-I don't see your husband at the club of late, Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Brown-No, he stays at home now and enjoys life in his own way as I want him to.—Houston Chronicle.



SPADE - BUT YOU SHOULD HEAR WHAT MEYER CALLS IT WHEN HE DRAWS IT TO A"HEART FOURFLUSH" SSS - HERSHROW

"There's not much petticoat rule nowadays, in spite of yours anid. "No," smiled McFee; "there's not much petticont."—Judge.

"Blinks says that when he was young he was the architect of his own fortune." "Didn't they have any building in-spectors in those days?"—Philadelphia Ledger,





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